of paper in India, on an average, is lower than the cost of import of finished products. However, cost of production of newsprint in India on an average is higher than the cost of import of finished products.

(b) Higher levy of customs duty on import of raw material like wastepaper is one of the factors responsible for higher cost of production of newsprint in India.

(c) The details of import duty on the raw material and on finished products are given in the statement annexed.

Statement

Import duty rate for paper & paperboara

S. No.	Description	Basic customs duty	Additional duty of customs*	Special customs duty**	Special Additional duty+	Total effective duty
1	2	3	4	5	6	
	Raw materials:					
	PULP:					
1.	Wood pulp (excluding rayon grade wood pulp) derived by mechanical or chemical means from any librous vegetable material.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	Other wood pulp	5%	Nil	5%	4%	14.4%
	Waste paper:					
1.	Recovered (waste paper) paper or paperboard	5%	Nil	5%	4%	14.4%
	Chemicals:					
1.	*Caustic soda & cholorine*	30%	18%	5%	4%	65.672%
	Finished goods:					
	Paper & paperboard:					
4.	Newsprint falling under heading No. 48.01	5%	Nil	Nil	Nil	5%
5.	Paper (excluding chrome paper, marble paper, flint paper, poster paper, stereo paper and art paper) containing mechanical wood pulp amounting to not less than 70% by weight of the total the content [falling under subheading No. 4802.60]	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	Light weight coated paper weighing upto 70 g/m. imported by actual users for printing of magazines (falling under heading No. 48.10 of the Customs Tariff)	5%	Nil	Nil	Nil	5%
7.	Other paper & paper board falling under heading Nos. 48.02 to 48.11 and filter paper & paperboard (sub-heading No. 4823.20)	30%	18%	5%	4%	65.672%
8.	Other articles of paper & paperboard falling under heading Nos. 48.12 to 48.23 (excluding sub-heading No. 4823.20) of Customs Tariff	40%	18%	5%	4%	77.944%

निजी सुरक्षा एजेंसियों द्वारा बेरोजगार युवाओं का शोषण

2810. **चौधरी हरमोहन सिंह यादव:**
श्री नागमणि:

क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को निजी सुरक्षा एजेंसियों द्वारा बेरोजगार युवाओं का शोषण किए जाने की जानकारी है;

(ख) क्या ये अधिकांश सुरक्षा एजेंसियां सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित न्यूनतम वेतन से कम वेतन देती हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इन सुरक्षा एजेंसियों द्वारा किए जा रहे श्रमिकों के शोषण को रोकने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जाने की संभावना है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या दिशा-निर्देश जारी किये गए हैं और ये दिशा-निर्देश किस सीमा तक उपयोगी सिद्ध हुए हैं?

श्रम मंत्री (डा० सत्यनारायण जटिया): (क) से (घ) इस मंत्रालय के पास उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, अधिकांश राज्य सरकारों ने यह बताया है कि सुरक्षा एजेन्सियों द्वारा बेरोजगार युवाओं का शोषण किए जाने के बारे में उन्हें कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। उत्तर प्रदेश, प० बंगाल, गुजरात, मध्य प्रदेश केरल और तमिलनाडु की राज्य सरकारों ने सूचित किया है कि सुरक्षा एजेन्सियों द्वारा शोषण के कुछ मामले उनकी जानकारी में आए हैं। अधिकांश शिकायतें इन एजेन्सियों द्वारा न्यूनतम मजदूरी की अदायगी न किए जाने से संबंधित थीं। राज्य सरकारों के प्रवर्तन तंत्र ने न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम के अंतर्गत धनराशि की वसूली के लिए दावा मामले दायर किए हैं।

Setting-up of ESIC hospitals and dispensaries

2811. SHRI YERRA NARAYANA SWAMY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) what are the guidelines for setting up ESIC hospitals and dispensaries;

(b) the number of such ESIC hospitals and dispensaries all over the country;

(c) the expenditure incurred on them by Government in 1997-98; and

(d) the details of new ESIC dispensaries proposed to be opened by Government in 1998-99?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): (a) As per the norms prescribed under the ESI Scheme, the ESI Corporation constructs 4 hospital beds per thousand Insured Persons. The Corporation generally constructs hospitals having 50 or more beds. An ESI dispensary is opened for a minimum of 1000 Insured Persons approximately.

(b) At present there are 127 ESI hospitals and 1443 dispensaries functioning in different parts of the country.

(c) The expenditure on medical care under the ESI Scheme is being shared by the ESIC and the State Government in the ratio of 7:1. During 1997-98, the ESIC released an amount of Rs. 249.70 crore to the State Govts.

(d) Under the ESI Scheme new dispensaries are sanctioned as and when the same is considered necessary by the State Government. In March, 1998, the Corporation has sanctioned establishment of a 3 doctor dispensary at Ahmednagar, Maharashtra.

Industrial disputes pending at the RLC Dhanbad

2812. SHRI BRATIN SENGUPTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) industrial dispute pending at the Ministry level after the failure of Concilation Report from RLC Dhanbad on the 31st March, 1998 for more then three months indicating facts in details giving dates and reasons for delay for each dispute with the Union-wise break-up;

(b) industrial dispute pending at the RLC Dhanbad as on 31st March, 1998 for more than three months after FOC without the report being sent to the Ministry;

(c) prosecution proposals pending at the Ministry level for approval for more than three months;

(d) prosecution cases pending at the Dhanbad Court for more than three months indicating facts in details;

(e) whether delay is denying justice to the workers; and

(f) if so, the steps taken on that?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): (a) 858 POC reports were received from offices